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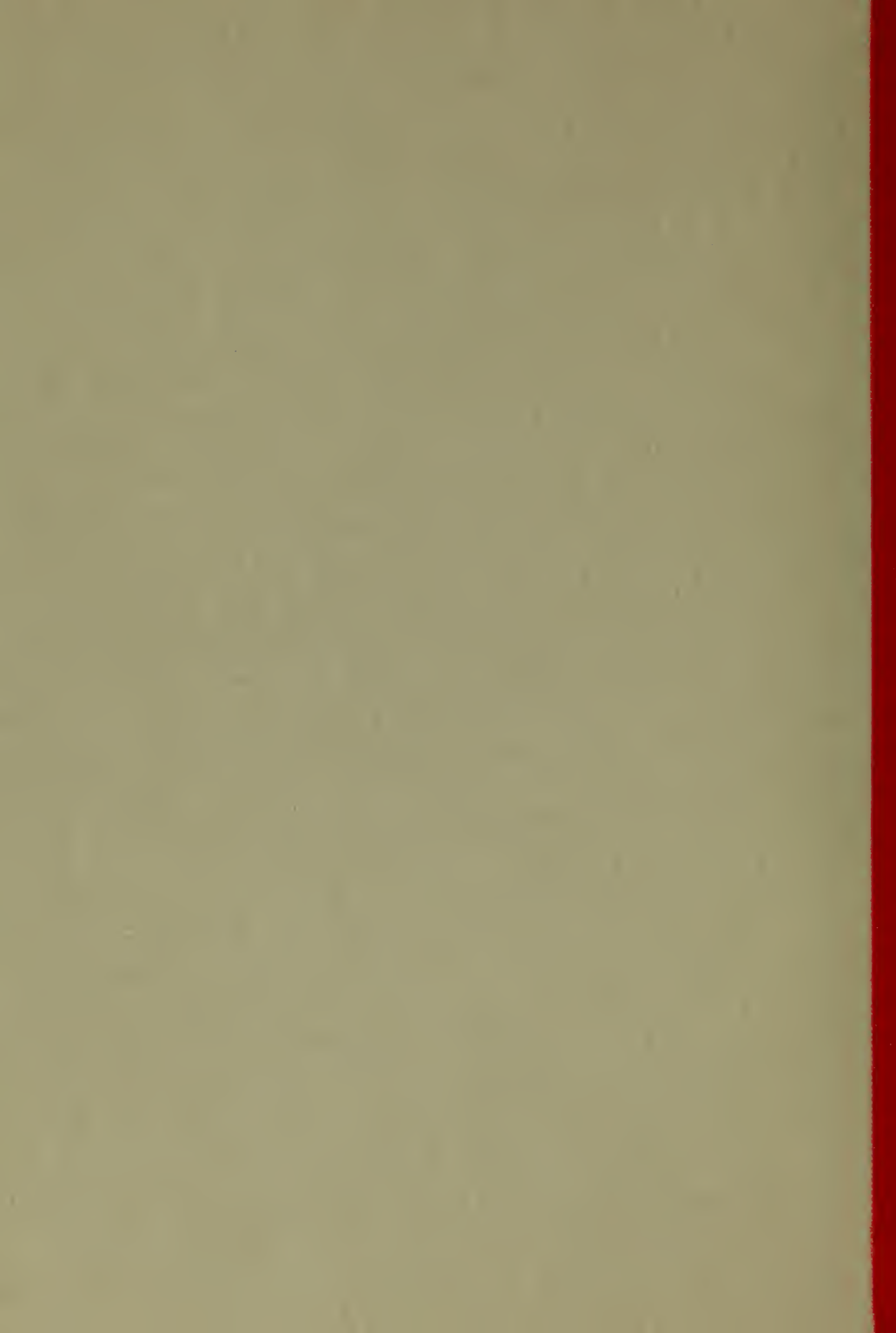
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EXERCISES AT THE CELEBRATION OF  
THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
SIGNING OF THE CHARTER OF TUFTS  
COLLEGE



*Tufts University.*

EXERCISES  
AT  
THE CELEBRATION OF THE FIFTIETH  
ANNIVERSARY  
OF  
THE SIGNING OF THE CHARTER OF TUFTS  
COLLEGE APRIL THE TWENTY-FIRST  
NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWO



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## ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Trustees of Tufts College held March eleventh, 1902, it was voted to celebrate with simple, but fitting ceremony the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Charter, and to invite the Honorable George Sewall Boutwell, who as Governor of the Commonwealth at that time affixed his name to the document, to deliver an address. It was also voted to confer upon Mr. Boutwell at the celebration the degree of honorary Doctor of Laws. The President of the College was authorized to make the necessary arrangements. Pursuant to this authority invitations were extended to every alumnus of the institution whose address was known and to other distinguished persons as many as the limited space in Goddard Chapel would accommodate, to be present at two o'clock in the afternoon, April the twenty-first.

Provision was made for the seating of the undergraduate body of students below the senior class in the transept and gallery of Goddard Chapel. The remaining space was reserved for the senior class and alumni. Promptly at two o'clock the procession was formed at the Barnum Museum, consisting of the President, the Trustees, the principal guest, Ex-Governor Boutwell, the Mayors of Somerville and Medford, the Presidents of several New England Colleges, other persons specially invited, and the several Faculties of the College, the senior class acting as escort. On entering the Chapel the President of the College assumed his official chair in the chancel, with the President of the Trustees, the Honorable Henry Brewer Metcalf, on his right and Mr. Boutwell on his left. The remainder of the chancel was occupied by the Trustees, the Faculties and distinguished visitors. The exercises began with the singing of the following anthem by the College choir.

The Lord is my light and my salvation ;  
 whom, then, shall I fear ?  
 The Lord is the strength of my life ;  
 of whom, then shall I be afraid ?  
 When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes,  
 came upon me to eat up my flesh,  
 they stumbled and fell  
 Though a host of men be laid against me,  
 yet shall not my heart be afraid ;  
 And though there rise up war against me,  
 yet will I put my trust in Him . . . . .  
 Harken unto my voice, O Lord, when I cry unto Thee ;  
 have mercy upon me, and hear  
 Thou hast been my succor ;  
 leave me not, neither forsake me,  
 O God of my salvation . . . . .  
 O tarry thou the Lord's leisure ;  
 be strong, and he shall comfort thine heart . . . . .  
 The Lord is my light and my salvation . . . . .

*Portions of the Twenty-seventh Psalm paraphrased*  
*The music by Horatio W. Parker, A.M.*

Prayer was then offered by the Reverend Charles Hall Leonard, D.D., Dean of the Divinity School, as follows :

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father : the source of all life : in whom all our undertakings are begun, continued, and ended : We rejoice that Thou didst put it into the purpose of men, Thy servants, our fathers, to plant here this college, and that it has been watched over and nourished unto this day. We rejoice in the productive years which have witnessed to its growth, and to its wider and wider influence for learning, for culture, and for the graces and powers of life and character. We rejoice, also, in the intelligence which, from the first, held this College as an entrusted care, and administered its affairs, from year to year, with wisdom and affection. We remember before



Thee the wise devotion of its presidents and faculties, the loyalty of its sons, and the increasing favor of a growing constituency. We celebrate to-day its faint beginning, its safe progress along the years, and this promise, at length, of vaster things to come, both for individual good and social order. We give the College anew to Thee, and to the great ends and uses of knowledge and righteousness. Anew we commend and commit the College to the affection and favor of those who have known its gracious care, and the confidence and faith with which it sent them forth at last. Grant, O God, new tides of interest from the years that are to come. Hallow all the work of the College. Give wisdom and cheer to its president. Give new motive and mastery to all its departments, and make it, henceforth, not only a grateful memory but a confident prophecy.

Have regard unto us now in the occasion which has called us together. Here in this presence, and on this mid-century charter-day we renew our affection for the venerable and fostering Commonwealth whose will and hand sent us forth at first; and we pledge thought, and faith, and hope to a wider and wider fellowship of learning, and to a more joyous sacrifice and service.

What wait we for now but for Thy blessing, that peace and light may more and more be shed abroad from this place: that so thy kingdom may come and thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. *Amen.*

#### THE CONFERRING OF THE DEGREE OF HONORARY DOCTOR OF LAWS UPON MR. BOUTWELL.

THE PRESIDENT SAID: The occasion which brings us together has features of peculiar interest. Fifty years ago this day the Charter of Tufts College received its final signature. Attached to this document are three historic names—Nathaniel Prentiss Banks, as Speaker of the

House of Representatives ; Henry Wilson, as President of the Senate, and George Sewall Boutwell as Governor of the Commonwealth. The last-named was the youngest person who has ever held the office of chief magistrate since Massachusetts became a state. By that rare good fortune which sometimes prolongs men's lives beyond the limit of four score years, he is with us to-day, in the full possession of unusual intellectual powers. His career has been one of highest distinction. As Secretary of the State Board of Education he disclosed a mastery of the principles of public instruction. As a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, and afterward as Senator, he gave proof of his power as a constructive statesman. As the first Commissioner of Internal Revenue, appointed by Abraham Lincoln, he created the bureau and worked out the system of domestic taxation. As Secretary of the Treasury he reduced enormously the rate of interest on the government loans, gave American securities a recognized place in the financial markets of the world, and established gold as the standard of value. A splendid example himself of democratic citizenship, he has wrought steadfastly for the welfare of the people and the preservation of the principles of republican government. He is a leading authority upon constitutional law and diplomacy. He is entitled, therefore, to be styled scholar, expert in finance, statesman, jurist, orator, patriot and friend of mankind.

Now therefore by the authority entrusted to me by the Trustees of Tufts College, I create you, George Sewall Boutwell, honorary Doctor of Laws, and I confer upon you all the rights, dignities, and privileges pertaining to that degree and declare that your name shall be enrolled forever in that learned fellowship which the name Tufts College signifies, on whose charter your name was inscribed fifty years ago this day.

In token of this and in the name of the College I give to you a diploma.

## MR. BOUTWELL'S RESPONSE.

MR. PRESIDENT

AND REVEREND AND HONORABLE

TRUSTEES OF TUFTS COLLEGE :

The honor and dignity which you have now conferred upon me cannot be acknowledged adequately, by any form of expression that is at my command.

I shall ever cherish this experience as one of the most highly valued experiences of my life, and it will be so recalled and so recognized by my family and friends.

As the circumstances of this occasion did not require you to advance me to a place of distinction in the dignities which the College may confer, I accept the honor upon personal grounds.

This for myself and also as an enlargement of the measure of gratitude that I owe to you.

I trust that your College may continue in prosperity, and that health and happiness may attend those who may be called to administer its affairs.

The President then introduced, George Sewall Boutwell, LL.D., who spoke as follows.

## MR. BOUTWELL'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN :

It is a singular fortune that has come to you and to me. In my youth I gave my official sanction, and without much thought of the future, to the charter of Tufts College, that was to be set on these heights, overlooking the city of Boston and the many cities that are held in her gentle embrace, and now, after a full half century, I have come to witness your prosperity, to congratulate you upon it, to receive your gracious honors and to enjoy with you the prospect that opens before us.

A like fortune has not come to any other person nor to

any other institution. It may be viewed as a noticeable event in personal and public history and I so regard it.

Your invitation to me to join in the exercises of this anniversary and the circumstances which suggested the invitation have led me to attempt a review of the events that have marked and in some respects have made illustrious the half century now closing.

To you it has been a period of organization, of growth, of foundations so laid, in liberty under law, and so freed from the influence of a hierarchy, in matters of religion and from the domination of the state in all matters of thought and of teaching as to justify the opinion that the College will advance with the advancing fortunes of the country and of the world.

In 1852 the ancient university at Cambridge numbered 631 students, including professional students, resident graduates and undergraduates.

By your catalogue for the year 1901-2 and by your classification you claim a membership of 903 persons men and women, or nearly 50 per cent. in advance of Cambridge at the end of two centuries. Since 1852 the means of university education have been multiplied immensely, of which the Johns Hopkins College at Baltimore, the Leland Stanford University of California, the University of Chicago, and the 4142 students at Cambridge are only signal examples of a more comprehensive list that might be written.

In 1852 the era of the public library had been authorized, but so far as is known, the public library open to all the people and maintained by taxation did not exist as a public policy. There were eight towns in the state—Winchendon, Lunenburg, Lowell, Ashfield, Millbury, Deerfield, Wayland and West Cambridge—in which public libraries were maintained, but with the exception of West Cambridge, now Arlington, there is no evidence that they were maintained by a system of taxation. The library in Arlington was supported by taxation as early as 1837, the

first in the list of 351 libraries in Massachusetts so supported in the year 1902.

In the year 1852 I signed the bill which authorized the establishment of a public library in every city and town in the state and decreed its maintenance at the public expense. A similar statute had been passed by the state of New Hampshire in the year 1849. These acts may have been the parent statutes of the public library system of the country and of the world. Free public libraries are now maintained in 351 of the 353 cities and towns in Massachusetts.

Thus, in these fifty years has a great university been set up in Massachusetts, and thus in these fifty years it has taken possession of the country, and it will follow the public school system the globe around.

In 1852 colleges for women were a hope rather than a policy, the normal school system was in its infancy, and the Pestalozzian system was a rumor rather than a reality in the art and practice of teaching.

If the religious world has not come to oneness in opinion, it has taken on a spirit of harmony that did not exist in the first half of the last century.

While we may not say whether the advancement in the field of labor and production has been greater than in purely intellectual pursuits, it is certain that the means of forming an estimate of the progress made are much better. A day's labor in any and every kind of handiwork, whether by men or women, will yield a return in the means of personal and family subsistence greater by one-fourth than the same day's labor would have yielded in the first decade of the last half century.

To this end purely intellectual culture has been the chief contributor, in schools of design, of science, of technical learning, and the practical application of such learning, all culminating in the many inventions and improvements by which the burden of manual labor has been diminished, and the comforts of mankind have been increased. To



the rule I am now laying down, there may have been an exception in the discovery of anaesthesia. To this discovery there were three parties with whom I had personal knowledge. First, Dr. Jackson, who knew that ether would cause insensibility, but who failed to forecast any benefits from its use. That knowledge he communicated to Dr. Morton, a dentist. Dr. Morton saw its value in his profession, and for the moment, possibly, he may not have looked beyond. Upon his suggestion a young man, Ebenezer Hopkins Frost, who was born into the reckless side of humanity, consented to an experiment with ether in the hope of avoiding pain in the extraction of a tooth. Thus the greatest of all the means of alleviating human suffering became the possession of the world without distinguishing merit on the part of anyone.

The vital statistics of Massachusetts show a large gain of life in the state since 1850. The results deserve more than a brief notice.

From 1851 to 1855 the average length of life was 27.07 years.

From 1896 to 1900 the average was 35.25 years, a gain of 8.18 years, equal to 30 per cent. in a half century.

At the end of 30 years the average of life for that period was 29.04 years, a gain of 1.97, or about 7 per cent.

From 1880 to 1900 inclusive, there was a gain of 6.21 years, equal to 22 per cent., or more than 1 per cent. per annum.

It is to be said of the many inventions, great and small, that the idea has had a pre-existence in the mind of the inventor.

It may not be possible to classify and assign rank to the inventions that belong to the closing half of the last century. I shall not err widely if I give the first place to agricultural implements. The mower and the reaper have displaced the sickle and the scythe, and one man and a pair of horses are the equivalent of 10 men. The plough and all the minor implements of agriculture have been re-

created, or modified and improved. With reference to agriculture and to the means of subsistence in comfort the chiefest discovery of the half century is in the scientific production of artificial fertilizers which have enlarged the field of labor and subsistence beyond any now known limits. I pass over the many and varied inventions which relate to manufactures by which the product in mass has been increased tenfold with a margin over, while in the same period the cost of the individual products of machinery has been reduced proportionately. For an example, the census statistics show that the total products of manufactures in the state of Missouri have advanced from \$24,000,000 in 1860 to \$385,000,000 for the year 1900, while in the same period of time the cost of steel rails, a good barometer, has fallen from \$150 to \$30 per ton.

I pass over many inventions of signal importance, the sewing machine, the air brake, the sleeping car and the inventions that contribute to the comfort and safety of railroad travelling. In 1844 Gen. Fremont was traversing the Rocky Mountains in uncertainty and through many perils, and in the year 1902 the region is crossed by eight railway systems, and freed from dangers that are not common to all civilized countries.

By one invention, to which little thought is given, the capacity of cities and populous towns has been increased immensely. I speak of the elevator, an invention which has enlarged the living and working space of cities not less than sevenfold, and raised the dwellers and workers from unwholesome nearness to the earth into the regions of light and air. The inventor of the screw elevator, a crude contrivance, was a Mr. Otis Tufts, a client of mine. Neither the inventor nor his counsel had any conception of the change that was to be wrought by which a square foot of land was to become as valuable and as useful as a square yard had been.

In the early forties Mr. Alvan Crocker was engaged, with a persistency that was disagreeable, in the further-

ance of his project of a railroad from Boston to Fitchburg. In the fifties he secured the adoption of his scheme to extend the road to the Hudson River, which involved the construction of a railway tunnel  $4\frac{3}{4}$  miles in length under the Hoosac Mountain, a body of rock. The only instrument for the service was the hand drill, and the progress for many years did not exceed six hundred feet a year. The inventive faculties of many men were at the command of the contractors and the State, and experiments were made with worthless devices. About the year 1864 Charles Burleigh, of Fitchburg, brought out his power drill. At once the progress through the mountain was advanced from six hundred to three thousand feet per annum. The capacity of the power drill has been enlarged by improvements, and in the thirty years now passed it has been the chief, if not the sole, instrument by which the financial policy of the world has been overturned. In 1852 gold was obtained by placer mining and silver by rock mining exclusively. Under these conditions the cost of labor of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of silver was a trifle greater than the cost of an ounce of gold. The coinage of the world rested upon or near this ratio. At the present moment, and by the genius of the power drill, a half-ounce of gold in cost of labor is the equivalent of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of silver. Silver has ceased to be a universal currency, and a surfeit of gold is in the near future to be attended by a change in the relations of labor and capital such as has never been experienced in any age of the world. The power drill has penetrated the earth to the lowest line of animal existence, brought the mountains to the level of the valley for the purposes of commerce, reduced the burden of public and private indebtedness, and revolutionized the financial affairs of the nations.

The first successful experiment with Morse's telegraphic system was made in the month of June, 1852.

Bell's telephonic system became an accomplished fact about the year 1876.



Then came Edison's wonderful invention, the Graphophone, by which the human voice may be preserved and transmitted to many generations.

In the last year of our half-century we have accepted the appearance of the most wonderful of all inventions—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Its place among the utilities of mankind cannot be foretold or even imagined.

As I pass from this topic I shall indulge myself in what to me appears to be a practical observation.

Every useful invention is a destroyer of kindred industries. The workers in such industries become the enemies of the inventions. They are sufferers as individuals, but the interests of the laboring classes are promoted by improvements—indeed, they have thus far been saved by inventions and inventors from degradation and servility. Witness the railway systems, the telegraphic and telephonic systems, which are new creations, the gifts of inventors, and which in America alone furnish employment for 1,500,000 of workers—men and women. Every new invention creates a new demand for labor. The inventors are the friends of the laboring population.

In the administration of the law something of certainty and of celerity has been gained by the admission of parties as witnesses in civil suits and by allowing persons accused of crime to testify in their own behalf.

In these fifty years the labor organizations have become formidable forces in social and political life, the theories of Darwin have changed opinions and disturbed beliefs as to the origin of man, and a new religion or a new form of Christianity, under the lead of a woman, claims a following of 1,000,000 in the United States, and a fellowship of many thousands in other parts of the world. These movements, whether they are vagaries or realities, are of a nature to endure, and they may not be passed without observation.

I turn to a reality, although its limits as a reality cannot be defined. Some of the text books on astronomy of the first third of the last century contained this observation in substance: On a clear night five thousand stars may be seen in the heavens. The vision of the naked eye has not been enlarged, but the scope of the human eye has been extended immensely, and the testimony of the astronomer, Mr. Simon Newcomb, whom I have consulted, must be of interest to all of us.

My two questions were these: How many stars might have been seen or marked in 1850 with the best instruments then in use, if the entire sphere of the heavens could have been surveyed, and how many could have been seen or marked in the year 1900 with the aid of the instruments then in use? To the first question he replied: "From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 might have been visible with the best instruments in 1850, and that from 120,000,000 to 200,000,000 can now be photographed." But he adds: "This is only a rude guess, much like trying to estimate the grains of sand on a sea beach."

Thus through photography there has come an immense enlargement of our horizon, and we have passed out from the narrow view which prevailed at the opening of the nineteenth century that the starry host and the unwearied sun were created for the embellishment of the earth on which we dwell. Every enlargement of our knowledge of space renders any conception of the infinity of space more and more difficult.

As the first half of the last century was closing there were hopes of universal peace, and the rapid spread of republican ideas and institutions over the continent of Europe. All such hopes were extinguished by the failure of Kossuth in Hungary and the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon in France.

Then came the Crimean war, the final effort of Russia to make a way by force to a sea unfettered by ice. Then came the civil war in the United States, which ended in

the reorganization of the government upon the basis of freedom, of the equality of men in the States and of States in the new Union.

This great event was followed by the abolition of slavery in the colonies of Spain and Portugal and in the empire of Brazil. The abolition of slavery in America and on the Atlantic Ocean had been prefigured by the abolition of serfdom in Russia.

A singular incident it is in human history that the emancipator of the serfs of Russia and the emancipator of the slaves in America were to fall by the hands of assassins, and that Dom Pedro, the emancipator of slavery in Brazil, was forced into exile and to death in a foreign country.

The usurpation of Napoleon was followed by the Italian war, the unification of the states of Italy, under the lead of Sardinia, and the downfall of the temporal power of the Catholic church.

Napoleon's supremacy came to an end in less than twenty years, by the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, which resulted in the overthrow of the empire, the loss of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and the reappearance of the republic of Lamartine upon a firmer basis. And more than all, thus was a foundation laid in the assured perpetual hostility of France and Germany for the supremacy of Russia in the east, of which I am to speak.

The greatest event of the half-century, if, indeed, it be not the greatest event of any century, in a military, political, and commercial aspect, is the union of Russia and China under the lead of Russia. We are the witnesses of the beginnings of an empire, compact in territory, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, occupied by a third of the inhabitants of the globe and equal to the support of hundreds of millions more, with openings to the sea by railway communication at three important points.

Although Russia was baffled in its attempt to force an opening to the sea by the Bosphorus, the end has been gained by peaceful means—by the construction of railways,

by the subservient friendship of neighboring nations, secured by the presence of power, by promises of protection, by payments of money and by grants of credit. A concession has been made, by which Russia is authorized to build a railway from its own territory to the Persian gulf, and thus an opportunity has been opened for a railroad through Turkey to the Mediterranean sea. Thus the English possessions are surrounded by a line of railways on the land side and by access to the sea at Port Arthur on the north and at the inlet of the Persian gulf on the south.

As England is the only nation that appears to challenge Russia in the east, security for the neutrality of Germany has been sought through an alliance with France.

In purely industrial pursuits, in which the original and inventive faculties are not required, China is without a rival. When we consider the extent of contiguous territory, the hundreds of millions who, for a time, are to be guided by one will, their power as a possible military force, their passive superiority in industrial pursuits, we are forced to the conclusion that we have been the witnesses in the half century now closing of the most important political, military and industrial movement of which there is any record in the history of mankind.

The policy of Russia has been forecast in the pronouncement that it has sent out to the world. Three points are sufficient. 1. There can be no division of the territory of the Chinese empire. 2. Russia undertakes to suppress any internal disturbances that may arise in China. 3. The exclusion of Japan from Korea is decreed.

Behind this proclamation much may be discerned. Unlimited military organizations in China under the discipline of trained officers of the Russian army. The preparation of military stores without limit, the erection of fortifications at exposed points, the construction of naval vessels adequate to any emergency that may arise, all menacing imperiously every possession in the east, including the empire of Japan,—that Japan which we aided by friendly advice in

its effort to attain an advanced civilization, when its hopes had no better foundation than the foundation which had been laid in the island of Luzon in the year 1898. France has taken security for her possessions in the Pacific by an alliance with Russia.

As I approach the conclusion of this address, I ask myself this question: Am I to pass without observation the war in South Africa, the war in the Philippine Islands, wars that for three years and more have been carried on by England and the United States, and as yet without the promise even of a successful result in either case? If not, then to you I submit these questions: Can the war in South Africa be defended as a war of justice on the part of Great Britain? Can it be defended as a war of necessity? Can the war in the Philippine Islands be defended as a war of justice on the part of the United States? Can it be defended as a war of necessity? If these questions are not so answered and successfully answered, then these wars are criminal wars on the part of those who have the power to bring them to an end.

These are the blemishes upon the history of two civilized nations as you pass from the first to the second half century of your collegiate life, darkened and deepened by the fact that the flag of the republic has become the protector of slave marts where men and women are bought and sold.

What is the highest duty, the noblest service of the school, the college, the university? Can it be other than this: That always and everywhere the school should be the defender of liberty; not liberty for a class, not liberty for a religion, not liberty for a form of civilization, not liberty for races and castes, and more than all not liberty as a right in some and a privilege only in others.

Learning and liberty cannot be separated except through common ruin. Let learning be the teacher and the promotor of liberty, and liberty will be the protector of learning.



At the conclusion of the address the following hymn written by Mrs. Mary T. Goddard, for the ceremony of the Laying of the Corner Stone of Tufts College, was sung by the Congregation to the tune Darwall.

With earnest heart and hand  
We would a temple rear,  
Whose walls shall grace the land,  
And strength and beauty wear,  
While from within a light shall stream,  
With hope and life in every beam

But though our plans be laid,  
With purpose strong and deep,  
'Twere nought without His aid,  
Who can that purpose keep ;  
O help, with praise and prayer to own  
The guiding hand of God alone

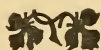
We would this work of ours  
Should show His glory forth ;  
While Science all her powers,  
And virtue all her worth,  
Shall join to make His name adored,  
And spread His wondrous love abroad

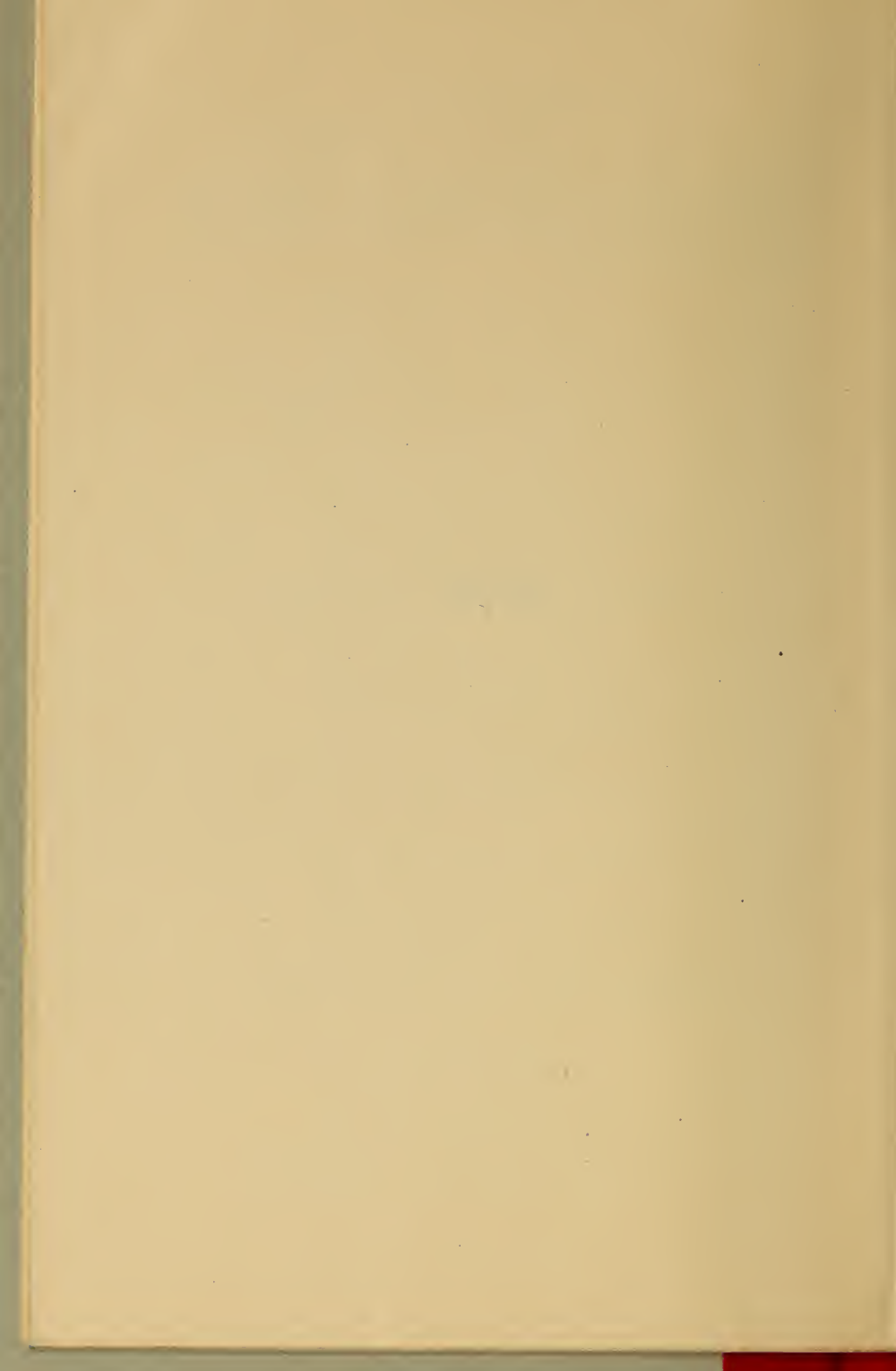
We would from hence might go  
Those to his service true,  
Who, taught his power to know,  
And strong His will to do,  
Shall glowing with His truth's pure flame  
Wide through the world that truth proclaim

But all is in His hand;  
If He, our God shall bless,  
Our work secure shall stand,  
And meet with full success.  
Grant then, O Lord, our help to be;  
For all our trust we rest on Thee

The benediction was then given by the President.

Following the exercises a reception was given by the President and Mrs. Capen from four thirty to six thirty o'clock at their residence.







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